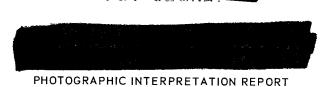
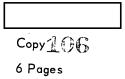
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NPIC/R-5114/64 December 1964



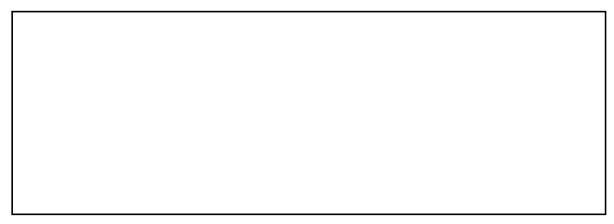


KALININGRAD POSSIBLE NAVAL MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY, USSR

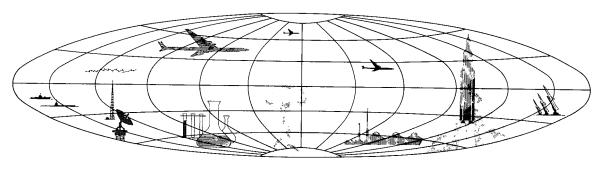
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NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER



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KALININGRAD POSSIBLE NAVAL MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY, USSR

SUMMARY

25X1D permits a more detailed analysis of the Kalin-

5X1

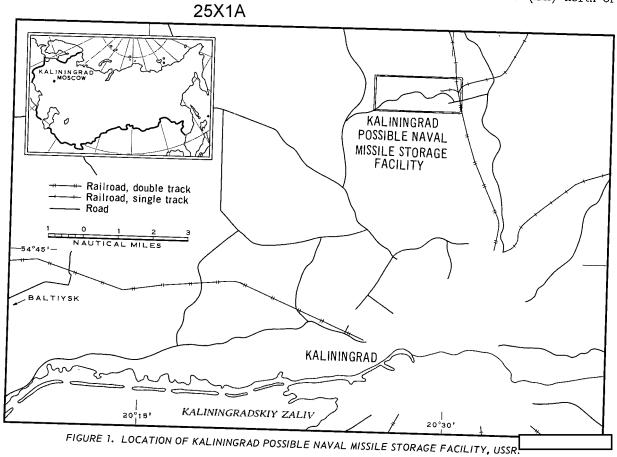
ingrad Possible Naval Missile Storage Facility, USSR, than has been possible previously. However, the facility is built in a dense forest which prevents a precise count of the structures

in the Explosives Storage Area and partially conceals the storage buildings (now earth covered) in the Storage and Checkout Area. The presence of trees between the buildings suggests efforts at concealment since preserving these trees entailed extra effort.

DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Kaliningrad Possible Naval Missile Storage Facility [is lo-

cated at 54-50N 20-28E in a small area of dense forest 8 nautical miles (nm) north of



- 1 -

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Identification of this installation as a possible naval missile storage facility is based on its proximity to the fleet headquarters and the naval base and on the similarity of the Kaliningrad site to other Soviet naval missile facilities.* As is the case at the other facilities, the Kaliningrad site includes both earth-covered storage buildings and drive-through structures. Located in a dense woods, it comprises three separate areas connected by a common road (Figure 2). The Storage and Checkout Area and the Explosives Storage Area are both secured; the Support Area includes scattered clusters of buildings, some of which may be secured. Dimensions of significant items are given in Table 1 which is keyed to Figure 2.

The density of the forest obscures some details and prevents a precise count of the structures at the facility, particularly in the Explosives Storage Area. At the Storage and Checkout Area, trees were left between the individual building sites. The trees between the earth-covered buildings form discontinuous lines of single trees which do not offer any significant blast protection. Since preserving these trees entailed extra effort, they were probably saved in order to conceal the facility from above.

STORAGE AND CHECKOUT AREA

The Storage and Checkout Area, which was present in _____ is an irregular pentagon in shape and is enclosed by at least one fence. It contains seven low, earth-covered drive-through storage buildings (item 7, Figure 2) which are arranged in echelon in two groups; five buildings are within a large loop road, and two are east of the loop but connected to it by individual service roads. It is possible that these buildings were earth covered in ______ Discontinuous lines of trees grow between the buildings, and their earth covers may have been planted with shrubs.

The area also includes at least four other drive-through buildings and two drive-in buildings, one of which may have a drive-through capability. A rail spur terminates a short distance east of the security fence.

EXPLOSIVES STORAGE AREA

The Explosives Storage Area is separately secured by two fences and is about one nm west of the Storage and Checkout Area. The explosives area was in an early stage of construction in

25X1

25X1D

25X1D

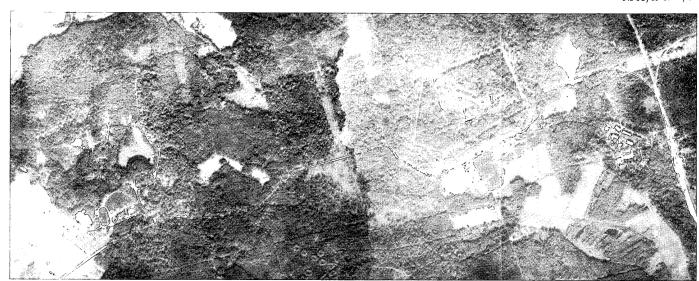
^{*}These other facilities are also being studied as parts of NPIC Project N-857/64.

25X1

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TOP SECRET

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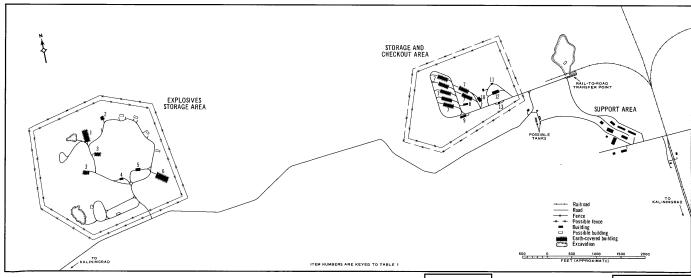


FIGURE 2. KALININGRAD POSSIBLE NAVAL MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY

MOSAIC.

25X1

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25X1

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25X1D It appeared to have been essentially complete in 25X1D

A large loop road forms a roughly circular pattern which provides access to seven or more buildings. Five of the visible structures (items 1, 2, 3, and 6, Figure 2) are earth-covered drive-in storage buildings, and two are smaller drive-through buildings. Details of the buildings and their sites and the number of structures cannot be determined precisely because of the thick stand of trees covering the area.

The function of two small, oval loop roads cannot be determined; they may serve existing buildings which are not visible or they may be intended as access roads for structures not yet begun. Construction in this area may not be completed.

Two excavations are visible within the area; one is circular and the other is irregular in shape. The excavations appear to be sources of road materials and/or aggregate for road and other construction, but they could be preliminary excavations for new structures.

SUPPORT AREA

The Support Area includes two clusters of buildings southeast of the Storage and Checkout Area and an excavation north of them. Some of the buildings were visible on photography of Although there may be security provisions, none are discernible.

The larger cluster contains ten buildings of varying sizes which are probably used for housing, administration, and services. Between this group of buildings and the Storage and Checkout Area, and connected to both by road, are two possible large horizontal tanks and two small buildings; the tanklike structures could be long, low, narrow buildings.

The excavation in the forest, possibly a source of road materials and aggregate, is primarily north of the rail spur but may also extend a short distance south of it. A rail-to-road transfer point is located immediately south of the spur, and a possible building is situated about 200 feet to the north.

25X1